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THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" 3 months,	8 00
" 6 months,	15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months,	3 00
" 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Further Account of the Fight in the Valley.

LYNCHBURG, Sept. 22.

The *Virginian* has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is represented to have been one of great severity. It occurred on the Berryville road, two miles below Winchester. In the early part of the engagement it is said to have gone decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of the enemy's cavalry necessitated a retrogade movement on the part of our force, which was perfected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The point to which our army fell back is Fisher's Hill, this side of Strasburg, and is said to be a very strong one. The losses on both sides are very severe.—Enormous on the part of the enemy. Gen. H. Fitz. Lee, and York, of Louisiana, are wounded. The latter losing an arm, the former not believed to be dangerous. Gen. Rodes was killed whilst selecting a position for artillery to fill a gap in our lines. A shot struck behind the ear and passed through the (Rodes') head, causing death in a few minutes. The advantage is on our side except loss of ground. The enemy is believed to have numbered forty thousand, and it is reported Grant was in command.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.

Excepting the usual picket firing and mortar shelling all is quiet at the front. Reports of heavy reinforcements to Grant prevail, and are generally believed to be true. The enemy are very vigilant on our right, and evidently fears an attack on the Weldon Railroad.

WHAT LINCOLN THINKS ABOUT McCLELLAN AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The Grant (Wis.) *Herald* contains a very interesting letter from Hon. John T. Mills, Judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, giving an account of a recent interview with Mr. Lincoln, with a report of the remarks of the latter in regard to the consequences which would follow the adoption of the war policy urged by the friends of Gen. McClellan. We give the President's expressed views, omitting the preliminary account of the interview:

"I do not think it is personal vanity or ambition, though I am not free from these infirmities, but I cannot but feel that the weal or woe of this great nation will be decided in November. There is no programme offered by any wing of the Democratic party but that any must result in the permanent destruction of the Union."

"But, Mr. President, Gen. McClellan is in favor of crushing out the rebellion by force. He will be the Chicago candidate."

"Sir," said the President, "the slightest knowledge of arithmetic will prove to any man that the rebel armies cannot be destroyed by Democratic strategy. It would sacrifice all the white men of the North to do it. There are now in the service of the United States nearly 200,000 able-bodied colored men, most of them under arms, defending and acquiring Union territory. The Democratic strategy demands that these forces be disbanded, and that the masters be conciliated by restoring them to slavery. The black men who now assist Union prisoners to escape, they are to be converted into our enemies in the vain hope of gaining the good will of their masters. We shall have to fight two nations instead of one.

You cannot conciliate the South if you guaranty to them unlimited success; and the experience of the present war proves their success is inevitable if you fling the compulsory labor of millions of black men into their side of the scale. Will you give our military enemies such advantages as insure success, and then depend on coaxing, flattery and concession to get them back into the Union? Abandon the posts now garrisoned by black men, take two hundred thousand from our side and put them in the battle field or corn field against us, and we would be compelled to abandon the war in three weeks. Now sickly

We have to hold the Democrats to do this? It was a free fight, and the field was open to the War Democrats to put down the rebellion by fighting against both master and slave long before the present policy was inaugurated.

There have been men base enough to propose to me to return to slavery the black warriors of Port Hudson and Olustee, and thus win the respect of the masters they fought. Should I do so, I should deserve to be damned in time and eternity. Come what will, I will keep my faith with friend and foe. My enemies pretend I am now carrying on this war for the sole purpose of abolition. So long as I am President, it shall be carried on for the sole purpose of restoring the Union. But no human power can subdue this rebellion without the use of the emancipation policy, and every other policy calculated to weaken the moral and physical forces of the rebellion.

Freedom has given us two hundred thousand men raised on Southern soil. It will give us more yet. Just so much it has substracted from the enemy, and instead of alienating the South, there are now evidences of a fraternal feeling growing up between our men and the rank and file of the rebel soldiers. Let my enemies prove to the country that the destruction of slavery is not necessary to a restoration of the Union. I will abide the issue.

The Confederate prisoners at Camp Morgan, Ohio, have become restive and taken to tunneling again. Five tunnels have been discovered. One of them, over four hundred feet in length, was nearly completed when found out.

A gang of negroes was sold by S. A. Harris, Auctioneer, ot the following prices, all field hands.

Jim, 18 yrars old, $5,210; Paul, 18 years old, 5,350; Edward, 16 years old, 5,350; Charles, 35 years old, 5,000; Barney, 13 years old, 4,725; Louisa, 16 years old, 5,000.—*Charlotte Times.*

At a negro ball in New Orleans a few weeks since, Major General Banks and lady and General Sickles were present. General Banks led off the first dance with an American citizeness of African 'scent, and his lady did the same with one of the sable lords of creation.

We have heard of men "saving their bacon by getting out of a fight," but Governor Brown has called his militia from the front to save their Sorghum. This flank movement on the Sorghum is certainly a "sweetner."

Thirty or forty persons going North left Kinston under flag of truce on Wednesday. The *State Journal* learns that this is the last flag that will be sent.

Governor Watts, of Alabama, has convened an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 26th of the present month.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1864. [No. 132.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

I. THE FOLLOWING ORDERS ARE PUBLISHED FOR the information and guidance of all concerned:

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, March 21, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32.

I. Paragraph V, General Orders, No. 66, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, September 12, 1862, is so far amended as to read as follows:

Enrolling or recruiting officers, in the discharge of their duties under the Conscript or other Acts, are enjoined not to remove or interfere with workmen or employees at the Nitre, Lead or Copper Works, or Miners or Furnaces worked by Government officers, or by contractors for the Ordnance Department, without first apprising and obtaining the consent of the Superintendent, or officer in charge, who will be held strictly reponsible for any abuse or evasion of the law.

* * * * * * *

By order:

(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

Adjutant and Inspector Gen.'s Office,
RICHMOND, February 9, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

* * * * * * *

IV. General Orders, No. 22, (series 1863,) forbids interference with the workmen or employees at Mines, Furnaces or Nitre Works whether worked by the Government or Contractors. These orders are now repeated, and especial attention is called to them.

By order:

(Signed,) S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

II. A strict observance of the above is enjoined upon all Enrolling Officers in this State, as far as it relates to persons within Reserve age.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Sept 12—122-7t. Assistant Adjutant General.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with two Negro Houses, Double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or REV. W. I. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coal fields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep river, consisting of a residence of ten rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30 X 20 on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodations for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent Young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach Trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Robt. Stewart, Carbonton, or REV. W. L. MILLER,
Sept. 20, 1864—129—d10t. Greensboro', N. C.

CANE MILLS AND BOILERS.

WE will take orders for FOUR MORE CANE MILLS, to be delivered between this time and the 10th of October:

2 Roll	single	geared	Mill, $1 500
2 "	double	" "	2 000
3 "	single	" "	2 500
1 "	double	" "	3 000
40 gallon Pan or Boiler,			275
60 " " "			350
80 " " "			450

All orders for the above must be in the next TEN days.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
North State Iron and Brass Works.
Raleigh, Sept. 21, 1864.—130—d6t.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM FOR A FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms address

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—d&w3w.

Office Controlling Quartermaster,
TAX IN KIND,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS INTENDED FOR THE OFFICE of the Controlling Quartermaster of North Carolina will be addressed to me at this place.

S. M. FINGER, Major and
Controlling Quartermaster, N. C.
Sept. 21, 1864. 130—10t.

Post Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 16th, 1864.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

12 NO. 1 NEGRO MEN, FOR BAILING LONG [illegible]

W. E. PEIRCE,
126—d6t. Capt. & P. Q. M.

NOTICE TO ABSENTEES!

PURSUANT TO ORDERS FROM LIEUT. GEN. EARLY, Commanding Valley Department, (Virginia,) I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 3rd Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be IMPOSSIBLE,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement may be examined into and considered by a Medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chestnut and North Water streets, at which place all absentees (without exception,) from couples contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Surgeons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Railroads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lieut. Col. 3rd Regiment N. C. Infantry.
Sept 22, 1864—131—6t

N. C. VOLUNTEER NAVY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for the further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay in the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day that they will be charged interest on their subscription and the company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
Sept 22, 1864—131—d2w President.

WANTED!

$5,000 Bank Notes;
3,000 Old North Carolina Coupons;
2,000 North Carolina Rail Road Coupons.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Raleigh, Sept 15, 1864—126-tf *Brokers.*

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
August 13th, 1864. for Sapona Iron Works.
97—tf.

TINNER WANTED.

I WILL GIVE CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT AND liberal wages to a good Tinner. Apply to

E. H. POGUE,
Graham, N. C.
Sept 13, 1864 121—3tpd.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA!

A PROCLAMATION!

WHEREAS, IT IS REPORTED TO ME THAT MANY soldiers from the troops of this State have deserted their colors and comrades, and are now lurking in the woods and mountains, some of them subsisting by forcing their friends to violate the laws by aiding them and others by violent depredations upon peaceable citizens, entailing shame and obloquy upon themselves and their posterity, outraging the laws and the peace of society, and damaging the cause of their hard pressed country.

And whereas, Gen. Robt. E. Lee, in General Order No. 54, Aug. 10th, 1864, has promised to deal leniently with all who promptly return to duty, though they may have incurred the penalties of desertion by prolonged absence without authority. Now, therefore, I, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, urging most earnestly upon all such misguided men to wipe out from their once respected names the foul stain of desertion by promptly returning to the post of duty in accordance with said General Order No. 54, promising to all such who voluntarily return or surrender themselves to the proper authorities a full and free pardon, or the infliction of only the mildest penalties of the military law, except those who have been guilty of capital felonies against the lives and property of the citizens, and this promise shall hold good for thirty days from the date hereof. And I hereby [illegible] who refuse to comply with these terms that the utmost power of this State will be exerted to capture them or drive them from the borders of a country whose high honor and spotless renown they disgrace by refusing to defend, and that the extremest penalties of the law will be inforced without exception when caught, as well as against their aiders and abetters in the civil courts.—Simultaneously with this proclamation orders will issue to the entire militia of the State to turn out for their arrest, and I hope by timely submission they will spare me the pain of hunting down like guilty felons many brave and misguided men who have served their country well and could do so again. Deserters from other States who hide in our woods and assist in giving our State a bad name, I can do nothing for, but to the erring soldiers of North Carolina I confidently appeal. And I earnestly call on all good citizens to assist me in making this appeal effectual, both by their exertions as militia soldiers and their influence as men, to take pains to seek out all deserters of their acquaintance, put this proclamation in their hands, or in the hands of their relatives and friends, and urge upon them to return to the path of duty, which is also the path of safety and of honor. If every good and loyal citizen would set about to reclaim or capture one deserter by every means in his power, he would succeed and he will have rendered a most valuable and patriotic service to his State and country. Civil magistrates are also exhorted to be diligent in proceeding against all such as violate the statute against harboring, aiding or abetting deserters, and warning is hereby given that in all cases where either civil magistrates or militia or home guard officers refuse or neglect to faithfully perform their duty in this respect, upon proper evidence submitted to me, the Executive protection extended to them under acts of Congress shall be withdrawn, as I cannot certify that officers civil or military, who refuse to perform their duties are "necessary to the due administration of the laws," which they will not execute.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Raleigh, this 24th day of August, 1864.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:
A. M. MCPHEETERS, Private Secretary, pro tem.
Aug. 24, 1864. 106—6t.

☞ All papers in the State will copy and send bill to Executive office. Dailies one week, others two weeks.

$50,000 WAKE COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE!

ON THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, (Monday of our Superior Court,) at 11 o'clock, by authority of our County Court, I shall sell at the Auction Store of TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., in the City of Raleigh,

Fifty Thousand Dollars of Wake County Bonds.

These Bonds are in sums of $1000, $500 and $100, to run for ten years, with coupons attached, payable semi-annually.

JOHN F. HUTCHINS,
County Trustee.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co.,
Sept 10—121-tds AUCTIONEERS.

RALEIGH, Sept. 15th, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF BAGGAGE remaining on hand uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auctioneers, on Wednesday, 3rd October next, to the highest bidder:

1 common trunk, marked	Capt.	R. P. Todd,
1 "	"	S. P. Matthews,
1 "	"	J. M. Pickny,
1 "	"	Mary E. Taylor,
1 "	"	Solomon Hathcock,
1 "	"	Miss R. B. Caldwell,
1 "	"	Dr. W. G. Drake,
1 "	"	B. D. Smith,
1 "	"	H. C. Turner,

3 hair trunks not marked.
6 block trunks covered with oil cloth not marked.

125—d2w. P. A. DUNN, Supt.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Aug. 25th, 1864

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until Monday the 26th of September, to furnish a sufficient quantity of

WOOD

for the use of the State, in the Capitol, during the ensuing winter and spring.

The wood to be SOUND OAK and HICKORY, to be delivered and measured in the wood house, on the Capitol grounds, from time to time as required, and to be cut into suitable lengths for the several fire places.

Bidders will state *the price* per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

JNO. P. H RUSS,
Secretary of State.
Sept. 3, 1864. 115—td.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

[illegible] Q. M., N. C. A.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, on the 29th of September, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
July 25, 1864. Sheriff of Caswell.
80—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RE-sumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Sprunt. For circular address

Rev. J. R. GRIFFITH,
July 18th, 1864 Ansonville, N. C.
74—tf.

OFFICE N. C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

COMPANY SHOPS, Sept. 19, 1861.

DIVIDEND No. 7, of Fifteen per cent. will be paid to the Stockholders on demand after this date.

THOMAS WEBB,
Sept. 29, 1864—129—d6t. President.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED. PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 283, Raleigh, N. C.
94—tf.

THE

Illustrated Mercury! Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS,"

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but olny for diseases which arise from disordered livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Plurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Chapel Hill, R. B. Sanders,
Charlotte, J. Nye Hutchinson,
" F. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Marion, Wm. Wakefield,
Pittsboro', J. Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" E. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 82—d&wlm.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches. 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Guion,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19			
20		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Bac J Pronfit,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35		Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	John Wilson,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		W C Lankford,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Lake,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hall,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	W B Sanderlin,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by.——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cook's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces.	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"	"	"	"	W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circu

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

THE COUNTRY needs the spirit of '61. The friction of the war has fatigued and worried the people.—Our recent reverses have disheartened many; but it will not do to sit down and mope and complain.—We must be up and after the foe. Volunteering for the fight seems to be out of vogue. Why should it be? Have we not the same reasons for action, action now, that we had in '61? Are not the reasons more forcible, more imperious now than then? But it is said, there are none to volunteer—all are conscripted. Yes, but many have been conscripted to do nothing, or rather exempted to extort upon and oppress the people and the government. It is only the boys who have the spirit of '61. Many of them can hardly be kept at home till they get rid of their swaddling clothes, yet many parents manage to put the exemption clamps upon the boys, when they are of full age. Men of wealth and substance who have a thousand fold stronger motives to go into the fight than many poor boys who rush to the field, although they can well be spared from home, skulk from the duty. We allude to no one who is of more value at home than he would be in the army. The business of the government must go on, the business of the country must be kept up, the women and the children must be clothed and fed, and the army must also. Beyond this, men who are not really needed at home, are needed in the army. We are in favor of keeping every one at home who is worth keeping,—who is working for the country and the cause; but men who stay at home to grow rich from extortion, to take advantage of the necessities of the government and the people; the lazy and the indolent, who spend their time in lounging, and gambling and drinking, *new dip* or *old dip*—who make nothing—do nothing in an honest way to help support the women and children or the government, all, all of these should be called into the army.

It is not a time for [illegible] yawn, and stretch and abuse the Yankees, or cry out against the war. The Rubicon is passed and we cannot retrace our steps without dishonor. The time was when many of us battled faithfully against the causes which brought on this war. The crime of bringing it on does not rest upon our heads.—What then, shall we, after having spilled so much blood, sacrificed so many lives and so much treasure, in defence of the eternal principles of right, shall we back down? Never! never!

Our people do not mean to back. No such craven heart beats among us. We must be up and at the foe. The country needs every man that can be spared. Let the people at home, yea the women, if need be, go on with the work of enrolling, and the duties of the commissary and quartermasters departments, and let the men now employed in these duties, but versed in the duties of soldiers, go into the fight. We are strongly impressed with the idea that the present is the crisis—the pinch with us. Let the South for the next two months bring her strength into the contest, and let our battle cry be "God and our country," and peradventure we shall roll back the tide that threatens to overflow us.

PEACE MEASURES and peace men, both North and South, appear to be in a sad predicament. It is an easy thing to talk about measures looking to peace—to cogitate upon plans and schemes which *if* carried out successfully might result in peace. It may afford gratification to us to know that there are many both North and South who desire peace, but so long as the *if* stands at the door and bars all approach, what good can come of it? Unfortunately for the friends of peace in the South, the Northern Peace Party has never yet been large enough to accomplish any thing but talk, and very little of that, only in a cautious way. Gen. Lee and our officers and soldiers have manufactured the peace party, such as it is, but a slight cessation to our successes puts it to a stand still or a step backward. Southern peace measures, except those hewn out by the sword, have always reminded us of a wedge with which to split a log of *lignum vitæ*. If you propose to sharpen the wedge and apply the maul, the process will be fruitless and destructive to the wedge, since after all the sharpening and mauling you can do, the hard, unyielding log still lies there unharmed, without the slightest crack or aperture. Make your wedge of iron or steel, and sharpen it, except it be a sword or a bayonet, the result is the same. The Northern will or purpose, when self interest is at stake, never cracks nor splits; it must be broken or crushed or annihilated.

The late unsuccessful candidate for Governor, perhaps, will never, while he is above ground, be tired of looking at and admiring the peace resolutions which he prepared for his friend, our Representative from the 4th Congressional District, which he presented to Congress, and which fell *still-born* from his hands. The sage dignitaries of the nation, when the member from the 4th Congressional District was unfolding his budget, stood watching to see what *live* thing he had; but when they looked on and on to see it stir, finding no vitality in it, each one said, "Humph," and turned his back. Yet ever and anon the late unsuccessful candidate for Governor, takes it from his cabinet of fossils, and puffs and blows and tries to galvanize it into life, but alas! it is as dead as Jonah's whale!

"If" and "if," he says, those sage measures had been carried out, we should have been now on the road to peace. How do you know? What evidence, as large as a tobacco seed, has ever appeared on the horizon, since this war began, that Lincoln has ever been at all inclined to peace, except in those gloomy moods into which he has been thrown by the success of the Confederate forces, *only on his own terms?*

Setting aside the irregular and unconstitutional method proposed by those resolutions entirely; carry them out to the letter as far as the South could, and what speck of evidence is there, that Lincoln and the whole North, would not treat them precisely as the Congress did; unless you carried along with them a pledge to treat with him on the basis of a restoration of the Union, with the abolition of slavery. Nay, indeed, what evidence has he ever given that he was ready to *treat* with us at all, even on these terms, except the late doubtful intimation said to have been given to Sanders, Holcombe, &c?

None are more anxious for peace than we are.—We are ready to open negotiations for peace at any moment, and so is Mr. Davis, whenever it can be done with the most distant prospect of a hearing. But no suggestion, or proposition, or plan has ever yet seen day light, coming from either North or South, which opened up the smallest aperture, nor can one be devised, except the scheme of restoration, with the total abandonment of slavery, and every principle of right and justice for which we have been fighting.

THE SENATORSHIP AGAIN. We regret that one of our daily cotemporaries, the *State Journal*, does not like our suggestion to the Legislature, to select a co-adjutor in the Senate with whom Mr. Graham could fully sympathise. It is mistaken in supposing that we *laid* "*down* the law to the party in power." It is not our province to lay down the law to any one, except to our children and servants. We do not dogmatise. Nor did we say anything about "party," or "party tests," nor are we disposed to nourish either during these troublous times, to the detriment of the cause. We simply gave our *opinion* as to the duty of the Legislature in the premises.

Can the *Journal* deny, leaving *party* out of the question, if it can do so, that our suggestion was a good one? Can it call in question the propriety, nay the *necessity*, of having the Senatorship a *unit* at this juncture? Will it deny that any man can better reflect the temper, the principles, and the policy of North Carolina in the hearty support of the Confederacy in this struggle, than Mr. Graham? Is it best or safest to risk a jar or division in the Senatorship at a time like this? If it does, then we differ with it.

We did not say that Mr. Dortch, or Mr. Davis, or Col. McRae, or any one else, could not sympathise with Mr. Graham, or that they would not equally with him faithfully represent the State. Nor did we intend to *intimate* such a thing to the Legislature. That body is fully competent to judge for itself.

"But who believes," says the *Journal*, "Mr. Dortch or Col. McRae, or any body else who is not or has not been an old line Whig, will be elected by the 'party in power.'" This expression, "party in power," is the *Journal's*—we have not used anything like it. But who believes that the *Journal* would have any one elected, if it could help it, *who does belong to the "party in power,"* as he calls it? Would it not, if it could, put *every* man in office who has and does still belong to the "party" with which the *Journal* has acted before and since the war began? Hear not those with whom it acts, and the *Journal par excellence*, always [illegible] for the "party" and the "party" only, who support the "party out of power," except in the support rendered Gov. Vance under protest, because they hated his competitor only worse than they did Vance? By the way, did the editors of the *Journal*, each of them, vote for Gov. Vance? If they did, they, like others of the "party out of power," did it under protest. It is well known that a number of the leading men, belonging to the "party out of power," who desired to make a record for the future, did not vote for Gov. Vance or his opponent, although they gave Gov. Vance a *quasi* support on the ticket.

But seriously. We have said nothing about old line Whigs or Democrats in connection with this matter. If the Legislature has a purpose to elect only "old line Whigs" to office, we have not heard of it, nor do we believe it. If we can judge of the temper of that body, it will have no regard to "party lines," beyond a rigid fidelity to the State and the Confederacy. The *Journal* corrects us and says, that Senator Dortch does desire a re-election. We had heard otherwise, but take it for granted that the *Journal* is correct. If it be the pleasure of the Legislature to re-elect Mr. Dortch, we will most heartily acquiesce, taking it for granted, that between him and Mr. Graham there is no bar to their sympathy. We favored Mr. Dortch's election before, but if the Legislature should prefer some one else, in that case, we would not "get drunk and kick up *shindy*, about it."

We learn from the *Citizen*, that His Excellency, President Davis, passed through Greensboro' on Wednesday morning. He was greeted by a large crowd of gentlemen, ladies and children. After passing to the N. C. cars, he presented himself on the car platform, and addressed the assemblage for a few minutes. He said he was glad to see them looking so cheerful and hopeful; that notwithstanding our State has been maligned she is true and her soldiers have illustrated her patriotism and heroism on every field from Great Bethel to the last fight which Gen. L. had on the Weldon Railroad with the enemy. He likewise expressed the hope that we would be early blessed with peace and independence. He was looking to be in better health than usual, and by the light upon his countenance showed that he was not depressed, or discouraged.

We learn from the Charlotte *Times* that the through mail letter bag reached Charlotte Wednesday morning with the strap cut, and stuffed with newspapers. The robbery must have been committed somewhere between Richmond and Greensboro', as it contained papers for post offices in Virginia. The trick was detected by the mail agent on the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad, who immediately delivered it to the Postmaster at this place, who holds it subject to the orders of the Post Office Department. The robbery was evidently committed by some one who had access to the mails.

We learn from the *State Journal* that Lieut. George S. Dewey, Adjutant of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, and son of Capt. O. S. Dewey, Post Quartermaster at Kinston, has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. H of said Regiment, vice J. C. Borden, who resigned on account of being elected sheriff of Wayne county. His promotion was asked by Gen. Barringer on the ground of peculiar valor and skill exhibited on the battle field.

The Goldsboro' *State Journal* says: "We learn from a number of sources that Yellow Fever prevails to a considerable extent in Newbern. Our information is of such a character as to remove all doubt from our mind on the subject. We first heard the the rumor nearly two weeks ago, but did not credit it, and let it pass as a rumor.

The number of deaths daily is said to be from twenty to forty, and the number increases. The yellow fever has visited Newbern before, but it is many years since—in 1811 we think.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Richmond *Dispatch* has received the New York *Herald* of the 17th, which contains the following:

GRANT'S EARTHWORKS AROUND PETERSBURG.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Massachusetts) *Republican* gives the following description of the works constructed by Grant's army around Petersburg:

After all the descriptions given of this battle centre, there are probably few at the North who have a correct idea of the position as it is. Even old soldiers, familiar with siege operations, coming here from other points, have been surprised at what they saw and what they did not see. The extent of ground occupied is enormous. On this, the excavations and embankments (all systematic and correct to the eye of the experienced engineer) have the appearance, to a casual observer, of incomplete ness and confused irregularity. There is no well-defined chain of works with finished front, as at Bermuda Hundred, to be seen from any point along the parapet, stretching away in either direction as far as the eye can reach. There is no succession of parallels and saps clearly tending to a prominent object of attack, as on the Morris Island sand waste.

The whole country for miles about seems dug up and shovelled over, with no other purpose than to make as many heaps and as many holes as are possible in a given space. There is a long line of low rifle-pits for our advanced videttes. Back of these, there is a stronger line of embankments before a wide trench for the picket reserve. There are bomb-proofs—huge hemispherical heaps of earth and logs like a New England potato-cellar—in the outer line, for the videttes to crawl into when shelled by the enemy. There are bomb proofs in the second line for the picket headquarters; I write from that. There are covered ways—long trenches to protect passing soldiers from rifle bullets—from the vidette pits to the reserve, and from the reserve to the rear. Along these covered ways are small bomb proof dodging holes in the side walls, like bank swallows' nests.

Then there are graves. Away at the front a single grave on a barren sand hill; two or three graves under a solitary tree; half a dozen graves in a row on the plain; low mounds of yellow clay with head and foot boards of ammunition of cracker-box covers, rudely marked with the name and regiment of the fallen soldier, and the date of his death. A strange place for burial! No rest even in death.—The roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry shake continually the dead soldiers' narrow bed.—At times, even his clayey covering itself is torn from above him, as though he had no right to sleep while the war went on. Since I sat writing here, a rebel shell has struck and exploded in the very centre of a Pennsylvania soldier's grave, but a few yards to my front and right, and opened anew, as if to call its inmate again to arms.

The line of vidette pits and of picket trenches are so crooked and complex that it requires careful observation to decide which is for friend and which for foe. They seem to run in all ways, right and left, forward and back, over one hill, around another, through a ravine, now almost touching the works, where are seen the rebel cannon and the rebel flag, and again widely diverging therefrom. A battery faces this way—that is the enemy's. A battery faces the other way—that is ours. Yet, they look as if both were in the same entrenched line. Other batteries are seen at right and left; still others in the rear. Covered ways run from one line to the other, from one battery to the next, from one covered way to covered way again. Bomb-proofs are everywhere, and so are the soldiers' graves—a cluster here and another just beyond. The brave fellows were buried [illegible] fell.

JAMES ISLAND.—A letter from Morris Island, dated the 13th, gives a description of the encampment of six hundred Confederate officers under fire there, and says:

If the firing is maintained as hotly as it has been between the James Island and our own batteries, some of the prisoners are likely to be hurt. Already several fragments of shells have hurled within the enclosures, but no one has yet been injured. A number of shells have fallen just outside the palisades, kicked up a duel, but none within. The rebels take great pleasure in watching the flight of the mortar shells at night, and seem to evince but little fear of them. Some damage might be done their persons should an eight or ten inch bomb explode among them. The sentries are entirely exposed, but the guard have a splinter proof to protect them against shells. Before placing the prisoners in their new quarters, Gen. Foster communicated his design to Gen. Jones, so that there should be no ignorance pleaded of their whereabouts.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—For some time past efforts have been making by the police of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to discover certain arms which, it was alledged, had been received by individuals in that city with the intention of having them distributed among parties inimical to Lincoln and to his measures for the prosecution of the war. The account of their discovery is given in the *Chronicle* of the 8th instant, which adds:

"The discovery of these concealed weapons will perhaps open the eyes of some to the real intentions of our pretended peace-loving friends. It is stated that eighteen hundred or two thousand Enfields have been distributed about New Hampshire for the use of these precious peace makers!"

Brigadier-General J. H. Howell, commanding a Pennsylvania brigade in Grant's army, was killed in front of Petersburg on the 15th by his horse falling upon him. He was sixty-five years old.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The New York Democratic State Convention, on the 15th, nominated Gov. Seymour and Lieutenant-Governor Jones for reselection, and adopted a platform fully endorsing McClellan, of which the *Herald* says:

The platform is better worded than usual, and it is the first Democratic Convention that has assembled in the State since the commencement of the rebellion that has come straight out and declared explicitly, "We are opposed to the rebellion." They have heretofore expressed it in ambiguous language. The new Mozart organization did not return to the convention. Tammany and one of the German organizations represented New York city alone. It is argued by Seymour's friends that his nomination will strengthen McClellan in the Northwest.

In Grant's army there was a presentation of three medals, to as many enlisted men of the Fifth corps, on the 13th instant, for gallant conduct. The affair was gotten up in grand style. The Fifth corps was mustered up around a platform stuck full of flags, and covered with generals and other officers from other corps, all bedizened in blue and gold. A band of music played Hail Columbia and General Meade made a speech.

EXCHANGE OF NAVY PRISONERS.—We learn that the naval authorities on both sides have agreed to an arrangement to exchange prisoners attached to the respective navies, the excess on either sides to be credited as army prisoners and exchanged accordingly. It is expected that the arrangement will be carried into effect at Charleston next week. This will include the prisoners captured in the naval engagement off Mobile, and the gallant old Admiral Buchanan will be restored to the service.

Late Northern papers state that a powerful pressure is being brought to bear upon Lincoln to obtain his consent to a general exchange of prisoners.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

CHEERING.—A gentleman writing to the *Confederate Union* from Albany, Georgia, says: "We have the most promising crops of sugar cane and corn that we ever had in this section of the State.—I am certain the corn crop will yield a third more than ever known before."

AN AFFLICTED MAN!

A Home Guard officer has sent us, says the Asheville *News*, the following letter, written by a gentleman who thinks he ought to be exempt from military duty, and who narrates, in support of that claim, a catalogue of ills such as rarely fall to the lot of one mortal. Job's afflictions were not a "circumstance," compared with this gentleman's. We hope General McElroy will excuse the afflicted brother, or at least allow him to "jine a critter company":

THREE FORKS OF SOUTH TOE RIVER,
Friday, July 29th, 1864.

CAPT. RAY:—Dear Sir: It becomes my duty to drop you this note, informing you my condition at this time I am sick of fever this is the 18th day since I was taken I am only able now to walk across my house with a cane being supported by another person I am 39 years old this is the 10th year since I was ordained to the ministry of the gospel and have been constantly employed to the pastoral charge of from one to four churches or congregations according to the usage of the same I have been afflicted from my Birth I am intirely deef in one ear my left shoulder has been broken I have had the Asthma all my life and was snake Bitten 5 years ago by the largest kind of rattle snake which has crippled me I suppose for life I have all the grist mill in my neighborhood I cannot bear arms attall the wellest days I ever see. I never had to muster in my life I have been examined by the Surgeons and enrolling officers of the 9th and 10th districts of this State I know I have been represented wrong or I would not have been called upon to meet at Burnsville the 30th of this Inst notwithstanding all this I would have met had I a been able but if I serve attall it will have to be as a horse man or a Book keeper or at some post where I will not have to be exposed to the weather or walk much I am a true southern man and more than willing to do anything that I can for my country I will report if I get able for duty I will have to report on house back if I have to serve I hope to meet with you as my friend who will do me the favor to apoint me a position that I can live in I have been three times writing this letter I am failing again the reason of my writing so much is to let you know the true nature of my case I do not want to be considered disloyal or slothful to do my duty: If I get able to walk to do any good I will come to Asheville.

Yours most obediently,

"THE DISPERSED ABROAD"—Dr. Hawks dedicated his History of this State "To the Natives of North Carolina, as well to the Dwellers at Home as to the Dispersed Abroad"—an idea full of pathos to them all,—to those at home, who can scarcely open a paper from another State without finding the name of some one who has gone abroad to seek and to obtain eminence; and to those abroad, whose "hearts, untraveled, fondly turn to home," however their bodies may "drag, at each remove, a lengthened chain," away from the State of their nativity and their affections.

In this war, how many sons of North Carolina have led the ranks and swelled the ranks of other States? How many have distinguished themselves and served their country effectively! how many have fallen! how many still survive to struggle for their country! It would be a curious subject of inquiry to trace these statistics, and if possible to ascertain not only how many natives of North Carolina, but how many sons of natives, have been in the army from other States. North Carolina has been considered "a good State to move—not *to*, but *from*," and consequently, while those who have entered her own State regiments are all her own, many thousands of those in the Regiments of other States are of her "dispersed abroad."

These thoughts arise from seeing in the Lake City (Florida,) *Columbian*, an Order by the Commander of the forces there, congratulating Captain Edward [illegible] formerly of this town, for the gallantry command in a late action with a yankee gunboat.—and the order is signed by Arch'd T. Banks, A. A. Gen'l, also recently of this town.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

A correspondent of the *Rebel* gives the following strange, but "reliable" story:

EASTPOINT, GA., Aug. 28th, 1864.

Among other freight for shipment, we noticed at the East Point depot yesterday, a coffin, under the immediate charge of a lady with whom there is connected a strange history. I give it as related by the lady herself. In '62 Mr. R——— volunteered in a Georgia regiment, then, as now, in the army of Virginia. About a year ago, the wife of Mr. R——— hearing that her husband was killed in an engagement with the enemy, proceeded to Virginia and brought home his remains and interred them in her garden. After a widowhood of seven or eight months, Mrs. R——— was wedded to another with whom she has lived happily until recently, when their happiness was broken in upon by the sudden arrival of her first husband, [illegible] later at the time he was supposed to have been killed.

But the strangest part of the story is yet to come. A few days after the singular reappearance of Mr. ———, a lady arrived from Virginia, and claimed the corpse buried in the garden as that of her husband, who bore the same name as our resurrected hero. This was the lady whom we saw at East Point, on the eve of accompanying the corpse back to Virginia for interment there. It seems that both men were members of the same regiment, and that instead of the Georgia lady's husband being killed, and the other taken prisoner, as was supposed, it was just the reverse.

SUBJUGATION.—The Charleston *Mercury* remarks, *apropos* of the Yankee scheme of subjugation:

When Napoleon undertook the conquest of Spain, one of his Marshals said to him wisely: "Sire, you will not succeed; you are making war, not against armies, but a nation. Every one able to lift a musket will become a soldier. You can never conquer them." The words were prophetic. The result only furnished another illustration of the truth which all history teaches, that a brave, united, patient, persistent and determined people, especially if they have such numbers, such resources, and such extent of territory, as we possess, can be subjugated by no force that it is practicable to move against them.

Mr. J. R. Gilmore is out with a reply to the letter of Secretary Benjamin, concerning the Jaques Gilmore mission to Richmond. He charges that Mr. Benjamin has wilfully misrepresented the whole of their conversation; that "his imagination got the better of his memory." He charges that their note taking far an interview with President Davis, as given by Mr. Benjamin, is different from the one written by them, and in proof of it he produces in juxtaposition with it the original draft of the letter. He charges several other inaccuracies in Mr. Benjamin's published circular, and disclaims, in *toto*, having any official or unofficial authority from Mr. Lincoln to express his views or opinions, and that "their mission to Richmond was initiated and executed solely on their own private account and responsibility."

FROM GEORGIA.—The ten days flag of truce between Sherman and Hood ends this evening, and to-morrow morning hostilities are to be resumed. The two commanding generals have filled up this interval with some sharp pen and paper skirmishing, in which Sherman has been using slang and waving "the old flag," and our commander has enterred into the history, causes, &c, or secession. Both will use different weapons after to-day.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Tip Smith, of Co. H: 17th Virginia Infantry, claims that more than six years ago he composed and published the piece of music, entitled "Minnie Lee," which is now for sale in the Richmond Music Store, professing to be composed by Hermann L. Schreiner of Savannah. Tip is indignant at the plagiarism.

From the Macon Confederacy.

JOHN H. MORGAN.

BY A. R. WATSON.

Room—mother earth—a little room
To lay another hero down;
Who perished in the very bloom
Of his renown.

No more among his native hills
His voice will echo war's alarms,
His trumpet's blast no longer thrills—
His gleaming arms.

We cross upon his coffined breast—
Our hearts are crushed! we yield him now
To thee, old earth, to give him rest,
The while we bow.

In groaning anguish to the blow
That drew his life blood from his heart,
And tore the sluices of our woe
So wide apart.

Room, in the earth to lay him down—
Room, in our hearts to shrine his fame—
Room in the temple of renown—
To write his name!

IN MEMORY OF MORGAN.

A gallant officer of Morgan's command sends the Richmond *Enquirer* the following brief review of the deeds of the lamented chief:

The death of General John H. Morgan—the gallant hero whose name and fame is too enlarged to be confined to one continent—will cast a pall over the entire Confederate army. As an humble follower of the "Great Chief" who was relieved from command of his gallant division only to be placed on duty "in the inner sanctuary," where Johnston and Jackson, Lee and Bartow, and a host of other gallant generals and Christian warriors are now serving, I feel called upon to mention a few of the principal feats of my daring leader and the characteristics of the man, leaving to the pen of the historian the duty of fully recording his deeds. Brigadier General John H. Morgan, in September, '61, captain of a company of partizan rangers, invented and brought into requisition a system of cavalry fighting that has been since successfully adopted by all cavalry leaders in the Confederate States army. I refer to his system of using the horse only to transport his men, and then dismounting to fight.

In the Spring of 1862, he had raised, equipped, armed and mounted a brigade of cavalry, all at no expense to his country, and [illegible] commanding the brigade, he made, during the month of July, 1862, a reconnoisance into Central Kentucky, starting from Knoxville, Tennessee July 4th, and reaching Sparta July 29th. In twenty-five days passing through Central Kentucky, killing, wounding and capturing scores of the enemy, and returning to our lines with his losses but slight, and bringing out many recruits. To follow up the work of his command, while under the leadership of General Morgan, would require too much space in your paper; but in brief I can state, without fear of contradiction, and in justification to the memory of this great and good man, that he recruited more troops than any other Major General in the Confederate States army—that he captured and paroled more Federals than any Lieutenant General—killed more Federals, captured more supplies, and suffered less in the loss of men than any cavalry brigade or division commander in the army. As an officer he was great in strategy, bold in execution and untiring, when the interest of his country or command called for it. As a friend, true and firm, kind and conciliatory. No subordinate [illegible] General Morgan's zeal for the cause frequently caused him to venture beyond the literal construction of his orders. But the Confederacy has had no truer heart or braver sword battling in her defence, and Kentucky may be proud to feel, although many of her sons have basely submitted to the tyrant's yoke, that John H. Morgan, her gallant son, poured out his life blood in defence of Constitutional liberty. Comrades and followers of the brave lamented dead, his death calls for vengeance. Let us each and every one strive with renewed zeal and determination to keep up the great fear that our hated foe evinced towards our General and followers, and so live that we may meet and serve under his leadership again in that bright land, where wars cease, and Yankees cannot enter.

S. P. C.

SHERMAN'S ARMY IN ATLANTA.

The Macon *Telegraph* says:

Gentlemen from Atlanta, cool, observant and reliable, and who have 'enjoyed' several day's observation and inquiry since the enemy occupied the place, report the force of Sherman now there consisting of [illegible] corps, and embracing [illegible] divided into ten [illegible] only one hundred and twenty thousand [illegible] of many the number and position of these armies as follows:

Army of the Cumberland, commanded by General Schofield, quartered at Decatur, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Mississippi, commanded by General Smith, at East Point, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

Army of Mississippi, commanded by Gen. Smith at East Point, twenty to thirty thousand strong.

They report that Sherman is now running eight trains daily to and from Chattanooga. Already many warehouses in the city are filled with commissary, quartermaster and ordnance stores, and the immense railroad passenger depot is so crammed with them that the trains are discharged outside of the house. Before the ten days' armistice is over Atlanta will be full to repletion of the military stores of all kinds.

The Macon *Intelligencer* says:

The enemy has deliberately established a military camp and despotism in Atlanta. Sherman occupies as army H'd. Q'rs., Judge Lyon's house, Howard is in Herring's house, and Major Beckwith, the Chief Commissary, occupies James Clarke's premises.

They are accumulating immense stores, and evidently intend to make a depot in Atlanta, whence they will operate with one of the most formidable armies we have yet encountered. To prevent it from being destructive, as they promise, it is our duty to harrass their rear and make the line of communication untenable. This can be done by dashing and daring commands, constantly cutting the road and destroying the means of transportation.

But, if a few weeks of unmolested communication is permitted to the energetic and industrious General who now occupies Atlanta, he will be in a garrison where he can not only defy assault, but where he will have subsistence to support him for many months. Then, from his impenetrable fortress he can laugh at our attempts to isolate him from the North.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE MAJ. RICHard C. Badger, of Wake county, now connected with Gen. Grimes' brigade, as a candidate for Assistant Clerk of the Senate. 130—10t.

Sapona Cane Mills!

I CAN FURNISH TWO OR THREE MORE OF these celebrated mills, with three boilers, if orders are sent in at once. Wherever tried they give entire satisfaction. JAMES M. TOWLES,
Sept 28, 1864—132—1t Agent.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST RATE PIANO.
E. B. FREEMAN.
Sept 23—132—2t

$5 A BOX, $50 A DOZEN, $450 A GROSS.

AT THESE PRICES THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS will be sold hereafter until further notice. I cannot sell for less and pay taxes and expenses. No attention paid to orders without CASH, and the cash must be the NEW CURRENCY. GEORGE W. DEEMS.
Sept 19, 1864—129—4tpd Goldsboro', N. C.